

. . BROWNHILLS . .

Urban District Council



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

R. G. BRADFORD, M.B.

1913.

BROWNHILLS :
A. F. LAWTON, PRINTER, LICHFIELD ROAD.



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BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the
Brownhills Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Third Annual Report on the Health and the Sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1913.

The scheme suggested by the Local Government Board has been adopted in the preparation of this Report, and on that account some of the matter dealt with under the various headings, will show no variation from last year.

The area of the Brownhills district is 6,307 acres, and the population estimated to the middle of the year is 17,235. The population at the Census of 1911 was 16,856, giving an increase in population since that time of 379.

The District, which is situated in the South West of the County, is bounded on the north by the Cannock Urban District, on the east by the Lichfield Rural, on the west by the Cannock Rural and on the south by the Walsall Rural.

There are four fairly populous centres, Shelfield, Walsall Wood, Brownhills. Norton Canes. The rest of the District comprising probably more than half of the area is entirely rural

If we exclude a small part to the North of the District which drains to the river Penk, the natural drainage of the District is into tributaries of the river Tame.

The surface geological formation is for the most part of sandstone and gravel.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is coal mining.

The Health Committee has again materially assisted the Sanitary Inspector in his inspections of defective property, but I should like to see more frequent meetings of this Committee in order that sanitary matters might be thoroughly discussed before being brought to the General meeting. In my opinion it would save a considerable amount of time and would tend to impress on the Council the importance to the health and well-being of the District, of certain matters which might otherwise be passed over as of no importance.

Water Supply.

The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company supplies the District. It is a constant supply, comes from deep borings and there is no possibility of lead contamination. There are 83 wells in the District, a decrease of three since last year.

At a Health Committee meeting it was agreed that each month samples of water should be taken from some of the wells and tested as to the fitness of the water for drinking purposes. Since that time nine samples have been taken, all of which were condemned. Three of those nine wells have been closed and the public supply substituted. With one exception I think that owners of the other six wells intend laying on the public supply. The exception is the well in connection with the Small Pox Hospital, and as the public supply is not available there the Council have given the Surveyor instructions to have the well emptied and reconstructed and also to have the spring that feeds this well tested.

This periodic testing of the wells of the District is certainly a move in the proper direction, but at the best it is a cumbersome and lengthy method of dealing with a matter on which there should be no difference of opinion. I am certain that all of these 83 wells will be found at some time to be polluted.

I may here state that many more of the wells would have been tested and reported upon, but the Sanitary Inspector's work in this direction was interrupted by work in connection with infectious disease, to which he has had to give the greater part of his time.

Pollution of Rivers.

This has been reduced to a minimum in the case of the Central Ward and the Walsall Wood Ward.

Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage from the Walsall Wood Ward and the Central Ward is dealt with by bacterial beds and by land filtration and the effluents are satisfactory. During the year a considerable portion of the land at the Sewage Farm has been redrained to a greater depth.

SHELFIELD & HIGH HEATH.—To the duplicate pumping plant which was put down at the Moss pits at the beginning of last year an additional pumping engine and plant has been added.

This leaves storm water and the night flow only to be dealt with at the Moss Pits.

NORTON WARD.—The joint scheme with the Lichfield Rural District, for the treatment of the sewage of Watling Street East, is being carried through by the Lichfield Rural District. They are, I understand, applying to the Local Government Board for an enquiry into the scheme and for a loan to carry out the work.

The scheme for Norton West is at present in abeyance and in the meantime arrangements have been made with a neighbouring farmer for dealing with the sewage.

PELSALL ROAD and CHESTER ROAD DISTRICT.—Levels are being taken by the Surveyor with a view to seeing if a scheme can be devised for dealing with the sewage by gravitation to the Sewage Farm from 74 houses in this part.

Excrement and Refuse Disposal.

There are 424 Water Closets in the District, an increase over last year of 75.

Of these 225 are Fresh Water Closets.

60 are Waste Water Closets,

139 are Hand Flush Closets.

The conversion of one type of sanitary convenience to another during the year is as follows:

Privies fixed to movable receptacles	...	...	39
„ with fixed receptacles to fresh W.C's	...	...	42
„ with fixed receptacles to waste W.C's	...	...	10
„ with movable receptacles to Fresh W.C's			8
„ with movable receptacles to waste W.C's			Nil

15 out of the 17 new houses erected in the District have been provided with water closets. In the 2 exceptions there was no sewer available.

I would draw your attention to the number of hand flush closets. This I think is an objectionable type of water closet and as it has been adopted in 4 out of the 17 new houses mentioned above, I suggest that you disallow hand flush closets in new buildings.

In view of the fact that the District is essentially a privy midden one, the conversion from one type to another may seem small. The reason of this is that the Sanitary Inspector's house to house inspections have been principally confined to the Norton Ward and this is an unsewered area.

It is satisfactory to note that the Council have decided to utilise the powers given them under the Public Health Amendment Act to compel the provision of water closets in all new buildings wherever the sewer is available, and I hope that, when the house to house inspections are being carried out systematically in the sewered area, they will strenuously uphold the Sanitary Inspector in his fight against the privy system.

It is only by a steady progressive policy we can hope to keep alongside our neighbours. In the matter of excrement and refuse disposal we have no laurels to rest upon.

During the year 39 pan closets have been converted from the ordinary privy. Eight pan closets have been converted into fresh water closets. This gives 171 pan closets in the area, an increase of 31 over last year.

I would repeat again that there ought to be two pans provided for each closet so that a clean pan can be substituted for the foul one while the foul one is taken away and cleansed.

There is no change in the number of Cesspits in the District:—

42 in Norton Ward.
8 in Central Ward.
2 in Walsall Wood Ward.

The removal of excrement and refuse material is entirely in the hands of the Staff of the District Council. The night soil men act under the instructions of the Sanitary Inspector.

As regards the method of removal I can only repeat the comments I made in last year's report. In answering the special representation made by the Public Health Committee of the County Council the District Council's reply was that they saw no reason why this method should be altered.

As Medical Officer of Health I feel that a further attempt ought to be made to alter this opinion of the Council, and I now suggest that some at least of the Health Committee and the Sanitary Inspector should visit a neighbouring authority where the Bin system is at work and judge of the two methods. I am quite sure that they would become converts to the much more sanitary system. The little extra expense would be fully compensated by cleaner and more healthy roadways, entries and courts.

I am pleased to report that many of the old uncovered ash-pits have been done away with, although there are still far too many in the District. These will however gradually be eliminated by the Sanitary Inspector's house to house inspections.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the Public Elementary Schools is for the most part good.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases from a school source have been utilised to a considerable extent. These notifications are most useful. Some parents regard a mild attack of sore throat as of no consequence, keep the children at home for a few days then send them back to school and I think it is often in this way that Diphtheria is spread. My thanks are due to the principals of the various schools for their ready co-operation in this matter and the valuable assistance they render me in promptly notifying suspicious cases.

The following is a list of the closures made during the year :—

Roman Catholic Schools, Shelfield	Measles, 12th February to 2nd March.
Hlgh Heath Infant Department	Measles, 3rd March to end of Easter holidays.
Walsall Wood Infant Department	Measles, 26th February to end of Easter holidays.
Ogley Hay Schools	Diphtheria and Scarlet-Fever, 18th November to 8th December.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The arrangement for Medical Inspection of School Children is in the hands of the County Medical Officer who is also School Medical Officer.

Housing Accommodation.

Taken as a whole the housing accommodation is good, but

several cases of overcrowding have been pointed out to me. Owing to the insufficient supply of houses with three bedrooms, it is impos-ible to remedy this state of matters. I think that if on landlords submitting their plans this scarcity of three sleeping apartments was pointed out, it might tend to improvement in this direction.

There are 3,399 houses in the district, and this, taking the population estimated to the middle of the year, gives 5 persons to each house.

The erection of new houses, of which there have been 17 during the year, is under the supervision of your Surveyor, and all plans of new buildings have to be approved and passed by you prior to erection.

Inspection under the House and Towns Planning Act is being carried out as quickly as circumstances will allow, but owing to other important and varied duties which your Sanitary Inspector has to attend to, the work is not proceeding as quickly as one would wish.

The following is a statement of his work during the year—

Number of houses inspected	-	284
Number found defective	- -	147
Nonces served	- - -	152
Notices complied with	- - -	120
Notices not complied with	- -	22
Houses closed as unfit for habitation		5

During inspection most of the defective conditions were found in connection with the older class of house, the general defects being:—defective and decayed plastering, defective woodwork, floors, drains, eaves spouting and privies, defective windows, which in many cases are fixtures to rooms on ground floors, though it is only fair to say here that in numerous instances such windows have become fast through the indisposition of the tenant to open them.

The food stores also in many of these older class of houses are very badly placed, generally under the stairs where it is practically impossible to get sufficient ventilation and light; also owing to the lack of a suitable coal store, the coal is often stored in close proximity to the food.

The Scullery accommodation is very limited in connection with this class of house. In many instances one scullery is used in common for two houses and often through party usage is not kept as clean as should be. In this matter the water supply also applies. In many cases the tap is placed in a yard and probably has to supply six or even more houses, and through the incon-

venience of having to fetch the water, though the distance may be trivial, water is not used as freely as it would be if taps were placed on every house sink.

Milk Supply.

There are no milk shops in the District and the supply is delivered from house to house.

There are 20 dairies and cowsheds :—

- 5 in Central Ward
- 10 in Walsall Wood Ward.
- 5 in Norton Ward.

Recently new regulations have been adopted by the Council and these have obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board.

The structural arrangement of many of the cowsheds is bad and extensive alterations will have to be made before these come up to standard. This is especially so as regards light and ventilation. The Sanitary Inspector and myself intend making a regular and systematic inspection of the cowsheds of the District during the year with a view to having the regulations enforced.

Slaughter Houses.

These are in good sanitary condition and are frequently inspected. No meat has been condemned during the year.

No action has been taken under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act.

Bakehouses.

The Bakehouses are from a sanitary point of view satisfactory and there are no underground bakehouses.

Isolation Hospital.

In this respect we are no further forward than we were last year and I can truthfully say that the fault is not entirely with the Council. Last year the Clerk wrote to several of the adjoining authorities expressing our willingness to form a combination for the provision of an Hospital, but none of the replies gave us any hope that these authorities were willing to combine with us. Towards the end of the year I wrote to the Medical Officer of Health of Walsall Rural and asked him if he would kindly bring the matter before his Council, with the result that the Clerk of the Walsall Rural Council sent a letter to this authority intimating their willingness to go into the matter. If another

adjoining authority could be found to combine with these two I am confident that they would be able to formulate a joint scheme which would provide us with a permanent Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The Hospital for Small Pox is a temporary structure and I could not honestly say that it is at present in a fit state to be utilised. The water supply is from a well which in a recent test showed contamination. The Surveyor is carrying out certain alterations which ought to result in a pure supply. The Hospital is not connected with the sewer. To bring the Hospital up to a proper condition of fitness, a considerable sum of money would require to be spent. At a recent interview with the County Medical Officer of Health, he made the suggestion that this authority make application to join the South Staffordshire Small-Pox Hospital Board. I think his suggestion a valuable one and I should recommend that you give it full consideration.

Disinfecting Apparatus.

For the fact that this has not already been provided I must take full responsibility. I thought that if a combination of authorities could be effected for the provision of a joint hospital, the disinfecting apparatus could also be jointly arranged for. As this seemed impracticable the Council at one of their meetings agreed to invite tenders for an apparatus, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to go over those tenders. This Sub-Committee has approved of two types of Disinfectors, both of which in my opinion are satisfactory. It only remains for the Council as a whole to accept one of the two types.

All infected materials during the year have either been destroyed and the owners compensated by this authority or the materials have been disinfected by means of the Disinfectors at Lichfield.

Bacteriological Work.

Ninety-eight Swabs of Throats were sent off to the Bacteriological Department of Birmingham for examination. Sixty six of these were returned as negative and 32 as positive.

There were 42 cases of Diphtheria during the year, 10 of which were not confirmed bacteriologically. Perhaps in view of the prevalence of Sore Throats in the District greater advantage might be taken of the facilities offered for accurate diagnosis.

Ten samples of Sputum were sent for the detection of Tubercle Bacilli all of which gave a negative result.

Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Most of these cases occurred in the Central Ward.

Eucalyphus oil is supplied free by the Council and it was used in practically every case, and I am convinced its use was attended with good result. With two exceptions no other member of the family was affected with the disease after the commencement of the Eucalyptus treatment, and, when one considers the difficulty of isolation in a small house where there are several children, the treatment must be given some little credit, but it can never take the place of an isolation hospital and one must be careful to look upon the treatment as merely one of the adjuncts of preventive treatment. The notification rate is 1.23. Taking the highest rate downwards for the County, Brownhills takes the 29th place out of 50 districts.

Diphtheria.

The total number of cases of Diphtheria was 42, an increase of 10 over last year.

The distribution of these cases is as follows :—

19 Central Ward.
13 Walsall Wood Ward.
10 Norton Canes Ward.

Most of these cases occurred during the months of October, November and December.

As there is no isolation hospital, home isolation is the only means of combatting the disease. Disinfectants are given and a card left for the signature of the Medical Attendant, when he is satisfied that the case has ceased to be infectious; then the Sanitary Inspector disinfects with Formaldehyde Vapour and Spraying. No children from the infected houses are allowed to attend school. Printed instructions are left at each house on the first visit of the Sanitary Inspector containing certain rules and giving advice for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

There were 3 deaths from Diphtheria, six less than last year, although there was an increase of 10 in the number of cases. The Disease was certainly of a less virulent type.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum has been freely used by my colleagues.

The notification rate is 2.8. In this list Brownhills is the seventh highest rate for the County.

Erysipelas.

There were 12 cases notified.

Enteric Fever.

Only one case was notified. I was unable to trace the source of infection in this case.

Puerperal Fever.

One case occurred during the year. It was at once reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 1914 this disease will become a notifiable one, and any nurse attending a case where inflamed eyes occur in the child will report the case to me. The case will be visited and instructions as to the appropriate treatment given, provided the Medical Attendant is not already in attendance. This is the only method which can be adopted in the meantime until the Council see their way to appoint a trained Health Visitor.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Poliomyelitis.

No case of either disease was notified, but I understand that there was a death from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in a child sent from this District to the Walsall and District Hospital.

Measles.

Cases of Measles were reported to me from a School source during the early part of the year and in consequence the following Infant Departments were closed :—

Roman Catholic School—Shelfield.

High Heath School.

Walsall Wood School.

Eight deaths occurred from this disease.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sixteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and twenty cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.

The following is the distribution of Pulmonary cases :—

1 from Central Ward

5 from Norton Ward.

10 from Walsall Wood Ward.

There were three deaths from this disease but none of these deaths occurred amongst this year's notifications.

Many of those 16 cases were of a mild type and I find that here a good many of the cases tend to run a chronic course.

All of those cases were visited and an attempt made to trace the source of infection. A few of the cases showed a previous consumptive history in the family. In one instance two sisters had died from an acute Phthisis, and the father had a chronic cough.

These visits are made when possible in conjunction with the Medical attendant but all the medical men of the District have given me a free hand to make any examinations I wish even when they are not present. The risk of infection from the dried sputum is explained to the patient in some cases, in others to a responsible person. On a death occurring from Phthisis the premises are thoroughly disinfected.

Printed instructions and a sputum flask are left at each house. Any sanitary defect noted at the time is reported to the Sanitary Inspector.

Arrangements are being made for the Queen's Nurse in the Central Ward to undertake the subsequent visits to those cases.

The other two wards are at present without a nurse but I hope by next year that a Queen's Nurse will have commenced duties in the Walsall Wood Ward.

Of the other forms of Tuberculosis—

9 were Joint and Bone Tuberculosis
 7 were Glandular Tuberculosis.
 1 was Laryngeal Tuberculosis.
 1 was Peritoneal
 1 was Lupus of the Face.
 1 was Meningeal Tuberculosis.

Notifications of Infectious Disease.

Comparing the number of notifications received with last year's, we have as follows:—

	1912	1913
Diphtheria	32	42
Erysipelas	13	12
Scarlet Fever	13	21
Enteric Fever	1	1
Puerperal Fever	3	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	16

Bye-laws and Adoptive Acts.

As suggested in my last year's report the Bye-laws are being re-modelled in accordance with the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board and these will shortly be in force in the District.

As regards Adoptive Acts apart from certain clauses comprised in Parts 2, 3, and 4 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, none of these Acts have been adopted. In last year's report I brought to your notice and explained to you the Notifications of Births Act. This is an Act which if adopted must be backed up with the necessary machinery, and as I have strong hopes that Queen's Nurses will be represented in at least the greater part of this District I suggest that in time you adopt this Act and utilise the services of these nurses. I am confident that they would be able to cope with the work and that their influence would have an educational value which cannot be over-estimated.

Factories and Workshops.

The only works of any importance are —

- A Chemical Works
- An Iron Foundry.
- A Brick Yard.

No special comment is required concerning these.

In addition to these works, the following is a list of the workshops :—

Bootmakers	5
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	7
Boatmaker	1
Builder	1
Bakehouses	11
Dressmakers and Milliners	11
Sand and Gravel Pits	2
Tailors	2

The Sanitary Inspector assures me these are in good sanitary condition.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths amongst children under one year was 50, a death rate of 78·4 per 1,000 births.

This is a remarkably low rate, so low in fact, that I had to go over my returns three times before I could convince myself that it was correct.

The rates for the preceding five years is as follows :—

1912	...	128
1911	...	118
1910	...	106
1909	..	160
1908	...	116
1907	...	104

The most satisfactory feature is the decrease in deaths from Wasting Diseases. The figure is 13, compared with the 18 of last year, but as in most cases these deaths represent deaths which in a good number of cases could be avoided with skilful management and proper advice, congratulations must be tempered with resolves to eliminate, as far as possible, those deaths which represent in some cases carelessness, and in a good many want of knowledge. The only efficient method to make the resolves good is to adopt the Notification of Births' Act, and to appoint the necessary official or officials to carry out the work.

Diarrhœa.

The deaths from Diarrhœa exceed those of last year by 11. This may be explained by the high temperature experienced during the summer. I try to direct the energies and attention of the Sanitary Inspector to those localities where the disease is prevalent. Undoubtedly during the hot summer months more efficient street and privy scavenging, more frequent removal of house refuse and attention to stables and other places in which decomposing refuse collects, would have a salutary effect on the prevalence of this disease.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths registered is 168, which gives a death rate of 9·7.

But in this number we have five deaths of persons who were non-residents, and there were 14 deaths of residents who died outside the district, this gives the nett deaths of people belonging to the district as 177, and is a death rate of 10·2. This corrected by the necessary factor for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with other districts, gives a true death rate of 10·3. It is the lowest death rate as far as I can find for the district.

The only causes of deaths showing an increase over last year are :—

	1912	1915
Diarrhœa	1	12
Appendicitis	Nil	1
Nephritis	4	5

Births.

The number of Births in the year was 637, a rate of 36.9. I have to revert to the year 1908 before I can find a year with a birth rate so high. I think this rate will compare very favourably with other districts of the County.

In conclusion, I have to ask that this report be printed in pamphlet form, octavo size, and that three copies be sent to the Local Government Board, three copies to the County Council at Stafford, and one to the Secretary of State.

I have to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Council for the consideration and courtesy extended to me during the year, and my fellow officials for the help they have given me at all times. I am also indebted to my medical colleagues for the kindly interest they always show in the interests of Public Health Work.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. BRADFORD.



TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1911, and Previous Years.
Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		Nett Deaths Registered in the District.			
		Un- corrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non- residents register- ed in the District	of Resi- dents not reg- istered in the District	Under 1 year of age	At all ages.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	16380	...	626	38.2	211	12.8	..	13	73	116	224	13.6
1909	16552	...	572	34.5	260	15.7	...	12	92	160	272	16.4
1910	16724	...	556	33.2	186	11.1	...	3	59	106	189	11.3
1911	16896	...	542	32.0	231	13.6	...	23	64	113	254	15.0
1912	17068	547	551	32.2	232	13.5	...	31	71	128	263	15.4
1913	17235	631	637	36.9	168	9.7	5	14	50	78.4	177	10.3

Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by Water) 6304.

Total Population at all ages at Census of 1911 ... 16856
 Number of inhabited houses ... 3371
 Average number of persons per house ... 5

TABLE 2.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the Year 1913.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							
	At all ages.	At Ages. Years.						
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	42	...	9	32	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	12	...	...	1	...	1	6	4
Scarlet Fever	21	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro spinal Meningitis..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	16	...	...	1	9	5	1	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	20	...	1	14	2	3	...	...
Totals	113		11	68	11	12	7	4

Small-pox Hospital only.

TABLE 3.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
		All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up wards
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Cases	Certified	177	50	12	12	9	9	12	30	43
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	8	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tu- berculo is) ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	4
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4
Bronchitis ...	...	22	6	...	...	...	1	1	5	9
Pneumonia(all other forms)	...	13	3	4	1	1	...	2	...	2
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	...	12	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy & Parturi- tion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide ...	...	8	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...
Suicides ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	35	2	1	1	...	...	2	11	18
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3

Sub-Entries —Cerebro-spinal

...

1

Lobar Pneumonia

...

4

Table 4.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes. Certified ...	15	1	2	1	19	7	9	7	8	50
{ Small-pox ...										
{ Chicken-pox ...										
{ Measles ...								1		1
{ Scarlet Fever ...										
{ Whooping Cough ...										
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...										
{ Erysipelas ...										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...							1		1	2
{ Abdominal Tuberculous ...										
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases								1		1
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)										
{ Convulsions ...			1		1	1			1	3
{ Laryngitis ...										
{ Bronchitis ...						2	1	1	2	6
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...									3	3
{ Diarrhoea ...							2	3		5
{ Enteritis ...			1		1		1			2
{ Gastritis ...										
{ Syphilis ...										
{ Rickets ...										
{ Suffocation, overlying ...							1			1
{ Injury at Birth ...										
{ Atelectasis ...										
{ Congenita Maformations ...	2				2		3			5
{ Premature Birth ...	7				7	1				8
{ Atrophy Debiity, and ...										
{ Marasmus ...	6	1		1	8	3		1	1	13
{ Other Causes ...										

Nett Births in the Year — legitimate 637.

Nett Deaths in the year — legitimate Infants 50.

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1913, in the Urban District of Brownhills.

		Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after Notice by	
		Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools	Foul Conditions ...	1240	12	...	12	...	12
	Structural Defects ...		586	42	124	36	92
	Overcrowding ...		6	...	6	...	5
	Unfit for Habitation ...		8	...	8	...	8
	Lodging-houses ...	72	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairies and Milkshops		...	...	...	...	...
	Cowsheds		...	...	...	...	...
	Bakehouses ...	132	1	1	...	1	...
	Slaughter-houses ...	312	1	...	1	...	1
	Canal Boats ...	39	2	2	...	2	...
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies ...	2500	153	28	100	28	68
	Deposits of Refuse and						
	Mannre ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Water Closets ...	...	7	5	2	5	2
	Defective Traps ...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	No Disconnection ...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	Other Faults ...	...	143	29	90	29	60
	Water Supply ...	...	17	8	9	8	7
	Pigsties ...	...	22	...	8	...	8
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Smoke Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Nuisances ...	...	214	47	98	47	92
	TOTALS ...	4295	1182	162	468	156	365

Unwholesome Food.	Number of Seizures	...	...	...	...
	Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	...	...
	Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
Food & Drugs Act.	Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...
	Number food adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...
	Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...
	Number of Convictions	...	...	...	...
	Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	9
	„ condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	9

Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed	...	54
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	54
Schools ditto ditto	...	...
Prosecutions for not notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...
Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Persons or things	...	...
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

March 31st, 1914.

Signed, D. A. BRADBURY,
Inspector of Nuisances.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,

In connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions 4
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	12	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	120	...	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	132	...	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. 5
	Found. 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H M Inspector. 4	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient .. ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse .. ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2	...	..

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,

In connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and
Homework.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

3.—Homework. Nil.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of the year. 1.	Number. 2
Bakehouses	11
Dressmakers and Milliners	11
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	7
Bootmakers	5
Tailors	2
Boatmaker	1
Sand Pits, etc.	3
Factories	3
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	43

5.—Other Matters. Nil.

Signed, R. G. BRADFORD,

12th March, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

